

# The Wheeling Intelligencer

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1877.

VOLUME XXV—NUMBER 186.

## The Intelligencer.

### The President and Cabinet on the Eve of a Conclusion.

Our Washington dispatches indicate that the President and Cabinet have at last reached a conclusion in the South Carolina case, and that Hampton is the Governor whom they have concluded to recognize. This conclusion was to have been anticipated for days past, if not from the very first, in fact from the whole tone of the President's inaugural.

The withdrawal of the United States troops from the guardianship of the State House at Columbia, South Carolina, does not necessarily carry with it a settlement of the Louisiana difficulty, but we do not see how the two cases can be very well kept apart. The South Carolina difficulty, it is true, is simpler than the Louisiana imbroglio, although the decision of the Returning Board, in that State was in favor of Chamberlain, just as in Louisiana it was in favor of Packard. In South Carolina, however, the Democratic Committee of Congress decided that Hayes and Hampton had carried the State, and there is now no dissent from that verdict that amounts to very much.

Hampton, during his visit to Washington, seems to have had a very full and free series of interviews with the President, and, despite his ungoverned speeches en route, to have made a good impression, and to have arrived at a satisfactory understanding with the entire administration. He has not hesitated to declare himself fully committed to the impartial protection of all classes of citizens, which protection is, apparently, the end for which the President has been waiting and working all along. The President knows enough to know that this sort of a guaranty must be secured now, for once Hampton becomes Governor it is too late to secure pledges. We believe that Hampton means to do what is right, and we have faith in him, but, at the same time, we prefer to see him tied up as tightly as possible.

Once the President has done all in his power to secure these sort of pledges of peace and protection in the South, he will necessarily feel compelled to take up a strictly neutral position thereafter—a position not to be departed from on any account save that of an actual outbreak of hostilities. Meddled with the case strongly the other day in a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial. In the course of a review of the Southern difficulties which bested the President, especially in South Carolina and Louisiana, he expressed himself as follows:

"The question which President Hayes and the American people have to face is whether to keep up indecent and corrupt governments in South Carolina and Louisiana, by the use of troops, or whether to let the troops and allow the white people to have decent and honest government of their own ruling, but at the expense of impartial justice. That is precisely the case before the country today, and there is no use of looking away from side issues. Come to the point at once. Which do you want, a turbulent, corrupt, indecent, imbecile and good-for-nothing government, such as we have had in South Carolina and Louisiana for some years, on the one hand; or impartial justice, stamped out in the process of improvement, as has been done in Georgia and Mississippi? With considerable knowledge to the subject, from personal experience, I have no hesitation in saying that Mississippi and Georgia are better off under their present management than they were under the so-called Republican rule. There is less mob violence and real antagonism, more respect for law, and the law is better enforced; taxation is lower, expenditures reduced, and a much higher one injected in every department of government. With such result before those who try honestly to inform themselves, it is little wonder that all the Cabinet members will not agree that the troops be withdrawn. They are not at all ready for the crowding out of impartial justice over so large a section, even though it bring better local government. They want to experiment a while longer with the fascinating problem."

The above statement of the Southern situation is too strongly put as regards the administration of Gov. Chamberlain in South Carolina. He made a good Governor and an honest one, and less than a year ago was highly commended by the Democratic newspapers for renomination. At the same time, he had a following for which the same respect could not be and consequently was not felt, and this is really the weakness and drawback of any carpet-bag administration in any Southern State. They draw in their wake too many birds of prey, such as Bullock in Georgia and Moses in South Carolina, and therefore it is better, just as soon as the rights of all can be as fully protected as possible within the limits of the Constitution and laws of the United States, that the question of local self-government should be left entirely with the people of each Southern State. We must expect some abuses of it, but we can also expect that under the benign influence of a wise and impartial administration of national affairs at Washington there will be much more moderation hereafter throughout the South than we have seen since the close of the war.

**RAILWAY NOVELTIES.**—A train of twenty freight cars which left San Francisco on the 20th of this month, loaded with silk, tea and hops, just landed from Yokohama, was expected to reach Parkersburg yesterday morning and Baltimore some time to-day, after an unprecedentedly quick run across the continent of ten or eleven days. The train has been run on fast time all the way through from San Francisco, the object being to make the journey in less time than has been consumed in dispatching similar freight along the more northern lines to New York, and thus give both Baltimore and the Baltimore route a sort of commercial prestige. Passenger trains have spanned the continent in a much shorter time, but it will be a notable feat to transport a considerable quantity of freight from the shores of the Pacific to an Atlantic seaport at the high rate of speed required to realize present expectations.

Another railway novelty last week was the holding of a session of a United States court in a passenger car while it was en route from New York to New Orleans.

**Obituary.**—NEWBURGH, N. Y., March 30.—Samuel McKnight, a well-known horseman and driver, died at his home, near this place, last night.

NEW YORK, March 30.—R. H. Mackey, one of the largest fancy goods dealers of this city, died yesterday in Paris, whither he had went for the sake of his health.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

#### TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

### The President and the Southern Committee.

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#### WASHINGTON.

### A Georgian who is Pleased with the Result.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Judge Lochran, of Georgia, had a long talk with President last evening. The Judge says the questions talked over referred more to national politics. He was impressed with the cordial manner of the President, and was gratified by the result of the talk. President Hayes was, in his opinion, an honest man, and would in the proper time sweep out every official in the State who has clung to office by the adhesion of love for public plunder. The Judge says that some Democrats will have place, but they must be men who can popularize the Government. The President has made up his mind that his appointments shall come up to the standard of fitness.

#### CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet met again to-day. It is known that the conversation between President and the Cabinet formed a prominent topic of consideration. The Cabinet was in session a number of hours to-day, and fully discussed the South Carolina question. No vote was taken, but the expression of opinion of different members, showed a difference of opinion. The President has made up his mind that his appointments shall come up to the standard of fitness.

#### THE GRANT HOUSE FIRE.

A great deal might be written in regard to the long delay that occurred yesterday morning between the discovery of the fire in the Grant House stables and the appearance of an engine on the ground. It is, of course, an easy matter to find fault with the Department, but as long as people have to run around town and wake up the firemen, it does not seem as if we could hope for any very prompt assistance from the Fire Department in cases of emergency at night time. The defect is in our system, or in other words in the fact that those who have charge of the engines sleep at their homes and not at the fire houses, and that there is no speedy means of communicating an alarm of fire to said fire houses. It is easy to see that these two drawbacks are the weak spots in our Fire Department, and that they must always make it inefficient.

#### Messrs. Lewis and Woodmansee.

These gentlemen, the proprietors of the Grant House, have the warm and active sympathies of all our people in the misfortune that fell upon them yesterday morning. Every body is glad to know this misfortune is greatly mitigated by the amount of their insurance, and all join in hoping that it will not be long until the Grant House will rise from its ashes, and become again like its predecessor, one of the popular institutions of Wheeling.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

##### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

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ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—It is stated that the protocol will be signed in London on Saturday. The Russian journals announce that an insurrection has broken out in the Pashalik of Diarbekir. The armed population are resisting the enforcement of conscription.

##### ITALY.

##### Vienna Prudential.

ROME, March 30.—The Papal Nuncio has sent to the Vatican, the report of the conversation with Count Andrassy, on handing him the papers containing the recent allocation. Count Andrassy informed the Nuncio that the Austrian Government was deeply interested in the welfare of the Holy See, desired to avoid any internal embarrassments and therefore confides in the Nuncio's prudence.

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In consequence of polemics about the Pope's allocation, the Vatican has resolved to send to the Nuncios at foreign courts a memorandum explaining the situation of the Holy See.

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##### The Clergy Must Obey.

PARIS, March 30.—The report on public worship estimates has been read before the Finance Committee, it sets forth the necessity of enforcing the obedience of the Clergy to civil law, and declares it high time to bring the Clergy back to strict observance of the Concordat.

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## Important Decision in the Telegraph Company.

### CINCINNATI, O., March 30.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county, Ohio, Judge Burnett yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, granting a perpetual injunction against the use of a wire erected between Cincinnati and Parkersburg by the defendants. The court, in rendering the decision, stated that he had held the case for some time in the hope that he should be advised of the result of the litigation in Baltimore, which, it was supposed, would effect a compromise in the case. The plaintiff sought a decision in the case, but before the case came up for a hearing the wire had, in fact, been strung and connected with the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company in this city, so that the prayer for the injunction was now all that is presented to the court. In 1857 the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as originally organized, entered into a contract with Amos Kendall and others, partners, under the name of the Marietta & Cincinnati Telegraph Company, for the putting up of a wire on the poles as they already stood on the line of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad from Marietta to Cincinnati, and for the common enjoyment and use of the telegraph line thus to be erected and the line that was already strung on the poles. Subsequent to the agreement with the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company, the latter company was reorganized and the American Telegraph Company was formed, and the contract of the Western Telegraph Company, which company controlled a line from Parkersburg to Baltimore under a contract with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, was also assigned to the American Telegraph Company. The original contract between Kendall and his associates and the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company provided substantially for the use of the line of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad for general through business of telegraphing to be secured to Kendall and his associates, and all local business to be secured to the right company, the latter having the right to use for its own business the line of the Western Telegraph from Wheeling to Baltimore, and to send its messages on the lines connected with that line. The telegraph company was to have the right to use the wire on the line of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad for all through business, so that in fact it was an agreement for joint or common use of this line of telegraph on the right of way of the railway company for the time being, and for the term of 30 years, with a provision for the extension of the contract after the expiration of that time, subject to the right of either party to terminate it at one year's notice. The American Telegraph Company having purchased Amos Kendall and his associates, as well as their interest in the Western Telegraph Company, as assigned to the plaintiff so that the plaintiff became possessed of all rights that subsisted under the original contract with the capacity of performing all its obligations. Now the plaintiff company has, without the consent of the plaintiff, permitted and united with the other plaintiffs in putting a fourth wire, and it is claimed by the defendants that the contract originally entered into with the Cincinnati & Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, is binding on that company as reorganized, and that the new company never affirmed by the contract, nor by any positive agreement made itself a party to it. The court did not think that this position was at all tenable, and that the contract with the company which bought the road with the line of telegraph on it, they have acted under the provisions of the contract on both sides, and in all respects recognizing the validity and continuance. It would be inequitable to allow either party to be not bound by its provision. It is claimed, however, by the defendants that the plaintiff is not now in a condition to fulfill its part of the obligation of the contract, that one of the contract purposes for which the agreement was originally made, was that the railroad company might have the use of a telegraph beyond the terminus of the road at Marietta to Baltimore, and the connections of the Western Telegraph Company at that point. It is claimed that the rights of the Western Telegraph Company, under its contract with the Baltimore & Ohio Company, has ceased, that the contract between them was to be substituted only as long as the Western Telegraph Company existed as a telegraph company, and that the contract has expired by the limitations of its charter, and therefore the contract is at an end, and that the Western Union Telegraph Co., the assignee of the Western Telegraph Co., has no longer the rights over the line of telegraph, and that the contract between the Cincinnati & Baltimore Railroad Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, is binding on that company as reorganized, and that the new company never affirmed by the contract, nor by any positive agreement made itself a party to it. 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### Weather Indications.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

#### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

#### WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31—A. J.

#### For the Gulf States, Tennessee and

#### Ohio Valley and Lake Regions, falling

#### barometer, warmer easterly to southerly

#### winds during the day, generally cloudy

#### and threatening weather with rain.

#### Shooting Match.

#### NEW YORK, March 30.—Capt. A. H.

#### Bogardus, in shooting his air match at

#### Gilmore Garden this evening, broke 1,000

#### glass balls, one at a time in the air, in 77

#### mins. and 40 sec. He only missed 23

#### balls out of 1,023.

#### Quick Time.

#### NEW YORK, March 30.—A train of

#### cars of silk and tea from China and Ja-

#### pan, which left San Francisco on the 20th,

#### reached here at 6 P. M. to-day, making the

#### trip in ten days.

#### POLITICAL NOTES.

#### CLEVELAND, March 30.—The Republi-

#### cans Convention met to-day and nomi-

#### nated William G. Rose for Mayor.

#### Marine Intelligence.

#### NEW YORK, March 30.—The steamer

#### Canada, from London, has arrived.

#### BALTIMORE, March 30.—The steamer

#### Nuremberg, from Bremen, has arrived.

#### Lost at Sea.

#### NEW YORK, March 30.—The brig Har-

#### riet, with all but two of her crew.

#### Entirely Safe.

#### NIAGARA FALLS, March 30.—The en-

#### gineers commissioned to inspect the sus-

#### pension bridge, report it entirely safe.

#### First Steamer.

#### OMAHA, NEB., March 30.—The first

#### boat of the season, John M. Chambers,

#### has just passed Plattsmouth, bound up.

#### CINCINNATI, March 30.—A Tribune

#### Galeen, Ill., special says that Hon. E. W. Wash-

#### burne reached home to-night and re-

#### ceived a hearty welcome, which was

#### almost an ovation. He will probably be

#### tendered a reception during the coming

#### week.

#### River News.

#### The marks last evening indicated 20

#### feet 3 inches and falling.

#### The Express was the regular Parkers-

#### burg packet.

#### The Kerr left for Pittsburgh at 11

#### A. M., having been detained at five

#### hours getting on freight. She had a big

#### trip of both freight and passengers.

#### The Hudson got in from Cincinnati

#### about 3 P. M., with an excellent trip. She

#### will return to-day at 3 P. M.

#### The Mallie Rogers will the regular

#### Parkersburg boat this morning.

#### The steamer Carrie Brooks and Salt

#### Valley will pass up to-night.

#### The N. Y. City will probably leave for

#### St. Louis to-day, with a tow of Wheeling

#### manufacturers.

#### The Wm. Stone passed down at 4 P. M.